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at the base of the tip); Schmeltz and Krause, Die Ethnogr.-Anthr. Abt. d. Mus. Godeffroy, p. 119. Worthless illustration in D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 178, No. 15.

deadliness of the arrows, which was always asserted by the natives and repeatedly experienced by European seamen, does not rest on the poisonous nature of the cement substance (3), as the

3. Dillon, loc. cit. F. de Tolna, p. 285. According to Gaimard in D'Urville, p. 335, the wounds heal if one spits the chewed leaves of a vine, mera, on them.

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inhabitants of Vanikoro maintained, but on the brittleness of the bone points, since the bone splinters which inevitably remain in the wound cause tetanus (4). The natives handle the arrowheads

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4. D'Entrecasteaux, p. 371, D'Urville, p. 165, Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 265 f., already mention this. In addition, chiefly Codrington, The Melanesians, pp. 306 ff.; Joest in Baessler, p. 390. According to D'Urville, the natives maintain that the effect is fatal only for human beings, not animals, and even then not in the case of the arrows with wooden points (p. 217). Mendana in Dalrymple, p. 78, believes the arrows are poisoned, but not very dangerous.

very carefully; on Ndeni they always carry them wrapped in